

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Applicant submits below a complete listing of the current claims, including marked-up claims with insertions indicated by underlining and deletions indicated by strikeouts and/or double bracketing. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for displaying an image by activation of pixels of an array screen based on an image stored in digital form in memory point rows of a frame memory, comprising a normal display mode comprising, for the display of a frame, the steps of:

- (a) providing a succession of row addresses associated with rows of the frame memory;
- (b) successively reading the states of memory points of the rows associated with the row addresses; and
- (c) activating, for each row address, pixels of a line associated with said row address based on the read states of the row associated with said address,
further comprising a stand-by mode comprising replacing step (c) with the steps of:
 - (d) providing, by a dedicated circuit, at a frequency proportional to the display frequency, a cyclic succession of offset values; and
 - (e) for each row address of the frame memory, activating pixels of a screen line associated with said address offset by a same pixel position offset value, based on the read states of the row associated with said address, and/or activating pixels of a screen line associated with said row address based on the read states of the frame memory row associated with said address offset by a same pixel position offset value.

2. (Currently Amended) A device for displaying an image on an array screen comprising:

- a frame memory comprising memory points arranged in rows and in columns;
- a write means for storing in the frame memory an image in digital form;
- a read means for reading the states of the memory points of a row of the frame memory at a determined row address;

a row driver for selecting a screen LINE based on the determined row address; and
a column driver for activating pixels of said selected line based on the states of memory points read by said read means,

further comprising:

a dedicated control circuit for providing, at a frequency proportional to the image display frequency, a cyclic succession of offset values; and

a dedicated address circuit receiving the address of the row read by the read means and transmitting to the row driver a new address corresponding to the address of the read row offset by a same pixel position offset value, and/or a dedicated state circuit receiving the states of the points read by the read means and transmitting to the column driver new states corresponding to the read states offset by a same pixel position offset value.

3. (Original) The device of claim 2, wherein the dedicated state circuit is a shift register, in which are written the states of memory points provided by the read means, adapted to performing an offset by a determined number of bits on said states.

4. (Currently Amended) The device of claim 2, wherein the dedicated address circuit is an adder adapted to adding the pixel position offset value to the address of the read row.

5. (Original) The device of claim 2, wherein the screen is a screen with light-emitting diodes.

6. (New) A method of displaying images using pixels, the method comprising:
selectively activating the pixels to display a first image on a screen;
determining whether a second image to be displayed after the first image is substantially similar or identical to the first image; and
if the second image is substantially similar or identical to the first image, selectively activating the pixels to display the second image so that at least a portion of the second image is displayed offset in position on the screen from the position in which the first image was displayed.

7. (New) The method of claim 6, wherein the offset in position is at least a width of one of the pixels.

8. (New) The method of claim 6, wherein selectively activating the pixels to display the second image comprises displaying substantially the entire second image in an position offset from the position in which the first image was displayed.

9. (New) The method of claim 8, wherein substantially the entire second image is displayed in a position offset by substantially a same distance.

10. (New) The method of claim 6, further comprising:
determining whether a third image to be displayed after the second image is substantially similar or identical to the second image; and
if the third image is substantially similar or identical to the second image, selectively activating the pixels to display the third image so that at least a portion of the third image is displayed offset in position on the screen from the position in which the second image was displayed.

11. (New) The method of claim 6, further comprising:
displaying a substantially similar or identical image at different pixel positions on the display at different times.

12. (New) The method of claim 11, wherein displaying the substantially similar or identical image at different pixel positions at different times is perceptible to a human as motion of the image.

13. (New) The method of claim 11, wherein the substantially similar or identical image is displayed at different pixel positions on the display at different times such that the position of the image is changed in a cyclical manner.

14. (New) The method of claim 13, wherein the position of the substantially similar or identical image is changed at a frequency that is approximately a multiple of a frame rate at which the image is displayed.

15. (New) The method of claim 6, further comprising:
entering a stand-by mode in response to determining that the second image is substantially similar or identical to the first image.

16. (New) The method of claim 15, wherein the stand-by mode comprises displaying a substantially similar or identical image at different pixel positions on the display at different times.

17. (New) The method of claim 6, further comprising:
entering a stand-by mode in response to determining that no user input has been received for a determined period of time.

18. (New) A device for displaying an image, comprising:
at least one first circuit that activates pixels to display the image; and
at least one second circuit that determines whether the image is a substantially similar or identical image to a previously displayed image and, if so, provides position offset information to the at least one first circuit such that the image is displayed in an offset position with respect to the position at which the previously displayed image was displayed.

19. (New) The device of claim 18, further comprising a memory that stores the image.

20. (New) The device of claim 18, wherein the at least one second circuit comprises:

a processor; and
a dedicated control circuit that receives a control signal from the processor and determines, based on the control signal, position offset information.

21. (New) The device of claim 20, wherein the position offset information comprises:
row and/or column offset information; and
direction information that indicates at least one direction in which a display position of the image is to be offset.

22. (New) The device of claim 18, wherein the at least one second circuit determines whether the image is a substantially similar or identical image to images that have previously been displayed for many successive frames and, if so, provides the position offset information to the at least one first circuit such that the image is displayed in an offset position with respect to the position in which at least one of the images was displayed.

23. (New) The device of claim 18, wherein the at least one second circuit determines that the device will enter a stand-by mode, and in response to entering the stand-by mode provides the position offset information to the at least one first circuit such that the image is displayed in an offset position with respect to the position in which a previously displayed image was displayed.

24. (New) The device of claim 23, wherein the at least one second circuit determines that the device will enter the stand-by mode in response to determining that no user input has been received for a determined period of time.

25. (New) The device of claim 19, further comprising:
at least one third circuit that receives address information about the location within the memory at which information about the image is stored and also receives the position offset information, wherein the third circuit determines offset address information based on the address

information and the offset information, and provides the offset address information to the at least one first circuit.

26. (New) The device of claim 24, wherein the at least one third circuit comprises an arithmetic logic unit.

27. (New) The device of claim 18, further comprising:
at least one fourth circuit that receives image information and the offset information and determines offset image information based on the image information and the offset information, and provides the offset image information to the at least one first circuit.

28. (New) The device of claim 27, wherein the at least one fourth circuit comprises a register.

29. (New) The device of claim 18, wherein activating the pixels comprises activating light-emitting diodes to display the image.